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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 1996

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report deals with the requirements resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 1996. These amount to $1,096,200 and are detailed below. In accordance with paragraph 3 of rule 31 of its rules of procedure, the Council was provided, where appropriate, with a statement of programme budget implications prior to the adoption of the resolutions and decisions.

2. The requirements for the biennium 1996-1997 by budget section and type of expenditure are detailed below:

		General temporary assistance	Consultants and experts	External printing	General operating expenses	Total
Section 13.	Crime control	96 800	391 000	10 200	3 000	501 000
Section 14.	International drug control	559 200	36 000	-	-	595 200
Total		656 000	427 000	10 200	3 000	1 096 200

Further details are provided in paragraphs 3 to 19 below by resolution and relevant budget section. Modalities for financing of the additional requirements are discussed in paragraphs 20 to 24 below.

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I. ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

Resolution 1996/26. Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences

3. By paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 1996/26 the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a survey, on the basis of existing international conventions, analysing the extent to which children are protected from becoming victims of illicit international trafficking, taking into account both substantive and procedural aspects of providing such protection, and to compile and analyse the data collected; and to prepare a report on the results of the survey, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session.

4. Those activities would require specialized services for which expertise is not available in the Secretariat. The requirements are estimated at three work-months of consultancy services at P-3 level for 1997 and would amount to $18,000.

Resolution 1996/27. Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

5. By paragraph 6 of its resolution 1996/27 the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, while avoiding duplication with the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to establish a central repository for (a) national legislation, including regulatory measures, on organized transnational crime; (b) information on organizational structures designed to combat organized transnational crime; and (c) instruments for international cooperation, including bilateral and multilateral treaties and legislation to ensure their implementation, with a view to making them available to requesting Member States. By paragraph 9 of the resolution the Council also requested the Secretary-General, drawing on the expertise of Governments, (a) to make a thorough analysis of the views of Governments on the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime, taking into account, inter alia, the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime; (b) to make proposals on the action that would be appropriate; (c) to make proposals for the undertaking of practical activities by States to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan; and (d) to report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session. By paragraph 10 of the resolution the Council decided that the Commission should establish an in-sessional open-ended working group at its sixth session for the purpose of (a) considering the report and proposals of the Secretary-General; (b) identifying practical activities for effectively implementing the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan; and (c) considering the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and identifying elements that could be included therein. By paragraph 11 of the resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to

provide advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in needs assessment, capacity-building and training, as well as in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan. For that purpose, by paragraph 12 the Council further requested the Secretary-General to develop training manuals for specialized law enforcement and investigative personnel on action against organized transnational crime, taking into account differences in legal systems.

6. The above-mentioned activities would include:

(a) Establishing a central repository for three categories of information and documentation, namely, (i) national legislation, including regulatory measures; (ii) organizational structures; and (iii) international cooperation arrangements, including bilateral and multilateral treaties, and implementing legislation, with a view to making the collected data available to Member States upon request. The repository would be updated on a yearly basis. This activity would require a total of eight work-months of staff at the P-3 level, and would comprise collecting information, making it available in non-electronic and electronic form through the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the Internet home page of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat; formulating a standard format for collecting and updating the required information, consisting of multiple tables designed to group the required information in several categories, and preparing an index, cross-reference legislative texts, a brief commentary and legislative history. The related costs would amount to $77,500;

(b) Analysis of the views of Governments on the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and preparation of a report containing proposals on the action that would be appropriate and on the undertaking of practical activities by States to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan; and organizing in-sessional meetings (two) of an intergovernmental group of experts at Vienna during the sixth session of the Commission, open to all States attending the Commission. The group would be provided with interpretation in English, French and Spanish and with pre-session (one document, 24 pages), in-session (one document, 24 pages) and post-session (one document, 32 pages) documentation in those languages. The analytical work and the preparation of the meeting would require corresponding staff resources at the P-3 level for three work-months, estimated at $29,000;

(c) Developing training manuals for specialized law enforcement and investigative personnel on action against organized transnational crime, taking into account differences in legal systems. This activity would require four work-months of consultancy, three work-months of staff at P-3 level and printing resources for a publication of 40 pages, in English, French and Spanish. The related costs would amount to $59,700, including $29,000 for general temporary assistance, $28,500 for consultants and $2,200 for printing, and $64,000 for conference-servicing (at full cost).

7. The total substantive costs for the above-mentioned activities amount to $166,200. These activities are new. No provision of resources for their implementation has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

under section 13 (Crime control). Following a review of the 1997 programme of work and available resources, four work-months at the P-3 level ($38,700) required for the establishment of the central repository under subprogramme 2 could be absorbed from within existing resources. The remaining resources approved for the biennium 1996-1997 are fully committed to the implementation of mandated activities and cannot be redeployed to the new activities. To implement the activities requested in the resolution, additional resources would be required, as follows: $127,500 for substantive activities under section 13 and $64,000 for conference-servicing requirements (at full cost).

Resolution 1996/28. Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety

8. By paragraph 5 of its resolution 1996/28 the Economic and Social Council approved the work plan established on the basis of the proposals presented by the representative of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his study in accordance with the work plan.

9. The activities to be undertaken under the above-mentioned work plan would include (a) the collecting and analysing, in cooperation with relevant institutions on crime prevention, of data on national firearms regulation (some 50 country reports would be processed); (b) the establishment and maintenance of a database on firearms regulation, including the issuance of the summary reports of the compiled data; and (c) the organization of four regional and one interregional ad hoc expert group meetings to make recommendations for review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

10. The development and coordination of the implementation of the activities contained in the work plan would require 18 work-months of specialized consultancy services. In addition, 18 work-months of staff resources at the General Service level would be necessary for administrative assistance. The establishment and maintenance of the database would require another six work-months of consultancy to design, establish and maintain the database, as well as three work-months of General Service staff for data entry. The data would be disseminated through the appropriate channel of information. Furthermore, a summary report on the comparative analysis of the data collected and stored in the database would be prepared. The organization of the four regional expert meetings, to be held in 1997, would require eight work-months of consultancy to prepare the training material, including training manuals. Each five-day meeting (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Europe) will include 25 participants. Travel expenses and daily subsistence allowance of the participants will be borne by the Organization. The interregional ad hoc expert group meeting will be held in 1998 with a view to recommending further action.

11. The costs associated with the activities to be undertaken in 1997 are summarized as follows:

	United States dollars
Consultancy (totalling 32 work-months)	255 500
General temporary assistance (21 work-months General Service for data input)	84 000
Four regional expert meetings	231 000
External printing	8 000
General operating expenses (communications)	3 000
Total substantive requirements	581 500

12. No provision of resources for the implementation of these activities has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. It is estimated that the extrabudgetary resources totalling $214,000 would be available to cover the costs relating to the development and coordination of the overall work plan (18 work-months of consultancy and 18 work-months of general temporary assistance at General Service level). Furthermore, following a review of the programme of work and available resources, three work-months at the General Service level ($12,000) required for the data entry could be absorbed from existing resources under section 13 through reorganization of work. The remaining resources approved for the biennium 1996-1997 are fully committed to the implementation of mandated activities and cannot be redeployed to the new activities. To implement the activities requested in the resolution, additional resources of $355,500 would be required under section 13 (Crime control).

Resolution 1996/29. Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion

13. By paragraph 2 of section I of its resolution 1996/29 the Economic and Social Council called upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances. By paragraph 2 of section II of the same resolution, the Council requested the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of

transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, might identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action, especially preventive action.

14. The activities to be undertaken to implement the resolution would include research on and preparation of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals and other substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, and collection and compilation of data to establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Two reports to the International Narcotics Control Board will be prepared on the issues. These activities have not been programmed in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 under section 14 (International drug control). They would require 24 work-months of staff at P-4 level and 12 work-months corresponding to staff at General Service level for data entry, verification, data maintenance and retrieval. Outputs would also include two reports to the Board, each of 20 pages (approximately 200 copies each (English and French)), and an addendum to the current annual report of the Board of approximately 10 pages (4,000 copies (six official languages)).

15. The costs associated with the above-mentioned activities are estimated at $388,800 under section 14 and $13,500 for conference-servicing requirements (internal production of the reports).

Resolution 1996/30. Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances

16. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 1996/30 the Economic and Social Council requested the International Narcotics Control Board to establish assessments of annual licit domestic requirements of psychotropic substances for countries that had not yet submitted such assessments. By paragraph 8 of the resolution the Council requested the Board to study, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of formulating specific guidelines for use by Governments on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors.

17. The activities to be undertaken to implement the resolution include the establishment of the assessments by the Board of domestic legitimate requirements for psychotropic substances with respect to approximately 70 countries and territories, based on collection of data on the licit use of psychotropic substances, analysis of data and exchange of information with

Governments of countries and territories concerned. The Board, with the assistance of the Secretariat, would provide advice to national drug-control administrations to prevent shipments of psychotropic substances in excess of the annual licit requirements of importing countries. The Board would also elaborate for use by Governments specific guidelines on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances.

18. The above-mentioned activities would require 12 work-months of staff at P-3 level to establish and administer the system, collect and analyse data, prepare reports to the Board, including assessments for approval by the Board, and to communicate with the Governments concerned. Six work-months of staff at General Service level for data entry, its verification, maintenance and retrieval would also be required. In addition, a three-month consultancy would be required for the elaboration of guidelines on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances. Outputs would also include two reports to the Board, each of 40 pages (approximately 100 copies each (English and French)), and an addendum to the Board's annual technical report on psychotropic substances of approximately 10 pages (3,100 copies (English, French and Spanish)). The costs associated with those requirements amount to $206,400 under section 14 (International drug control) and $32,600 (at full cost) for parliamentary documentation to be produced internally.

19. The costs under section 14 are broken down as follows:

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General temporary assistance	170 400
Consultants	36 000
Total	206 400

They represent additional requirements not provided for in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997.

II. CONCLUSIONS

20. In summary, the requests contained in the resolutions discussed above would give rise to requirements for the biennium 1996-1997 totalling $1,096,200. These relate to sections 13 and 14 of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 as shown below:

Resolution	Title	Section 13	Section 14	Total
1996/26	Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences	18 000	-	18 000
1996/27	Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime	127 500	-	127 500
1996/28	Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety	355 500	-	355 500
1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion	-	388 800	388 800
1996/30	Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances	-	206 400	206 400
	Total	501 000	595 200	1 096 200

21. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Further, each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain alternatives to the financing from the contingency fund for the proposed new activities.

22. With regard to the requirements of $1,096,200 it was not possible to identify the activities within sections 13 and 14, over and above those already reported to the General Assembly (see A/C.5/50/57/Add.1 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium to finance the costs of the activities under the resolutions discussed above.

23. These requirements will need to be considered in the context of the revised appropriation by the General Assembly, after review of all the relevant reports, including the first performance report for 1996-1997.

24. With regard to the additional conference-servicing requirements arising from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council adopted during 1996 those will be reported to the General Assembly in a separate report dealing with the conference-servicing requirements for additional meetings adopted by the legislative organs in excess of the 1996-1997 United Nations calendar of meetings and conferences, to be submitted to the Assembly at its current session later this year.